

SOCIAL HISTORY STUDY GUIDE

LATE MIDDLE AGES	16 th and 17 th CENTURIES	18 th CENTURY	19 TH CENTURY
MARRIAGE AND FAMILY: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear family • Divorce nonexistent • Marriages arranged for economic reasons. • Prostitution in urban areas • Ave. age for men: mid-late 20s • Avg. age for women: less than 20 years old. • Church encouraged cult of paternal care. • Many couples did not observe church regulations on marriage. • Manners shaped men to please women. • Relative sexual equality 	MARRIAGE AND FAMILY: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear family • Divorce available in certain cases • More prostitution • Marriages still based on economics but increasingly more romantic. • Average age for marriage: 27 for men; 25 for women. • Increased infanticide. • Low rate of illegitimate births. • Dramatic population growth until 1650; growth slows until 1750. 	MARRIAGE AND FAMILY: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear family • Growth of Cottage Industry. • Marriages based more on romance. • Average age for marriage: late 20s or later; takes longer for couple to be ready economically for marriage. • Many women don't marry; "spinsters" • Illegitimate birth explosion: 1750-1850 • Increase in infanticide. • Foundling hospitals created • Young people increasingly worked away from home in the city. • "Spare the rod, spoil the child." • Rise of humanitarianism (influenced by Enlightenment. 	MARRIAGE AND FAMILY: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideal of romantic love now most important reason • Fewer children per family; more love towards children • Middle class more apt to consider economic reasons • Many men married late • Women closely monitored • Sexual double standard • Rate of illegitimacy declined after 1850 in working classes • Prostitution sought by middle & upper middle class men • Freud: early childhood vital • Lower class kids less dependent on parents financially than middle class kids
STATUS OF WOMEN: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of upper-class women better than in next two centuries. 	STATUS OF WOMEN: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of upper-class women declines in Renaissance. • Most women not affected by Renaissance. • Educated women allowed involvement but subservient to 	STATUS OF WOMEN: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protestant women still expected to manage the home. • Upper-class Catholic women had self-development options in religious orders. 	STATUS OF WOMEN: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After 1850, increasingly separate spheres: men worked in factories; women stayed at home. • By late-19th century, women worked outside the home only in poor families

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> men. • Sexual double standard • Woman was to make herself pleasing to the man (Castiglione) • Rape not considered serious crime. • Protestant Reformation: women's occupation is in the home. • Catholic orders for women grew. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Middle class women began working to organize and expand their rights
EDUCATION:	EDUCATION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly for upper-classes 	EDUCATION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protestantism spurred increased education for boys and girls. • Humanitarianism of Enlightenment led to improved education 	EDUCATION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase among middle class
RELIGION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dominated by Catholic Church • Reform movements: Wyclif and Hus. • Some persecution of witches 	RELIGION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protestant Reformation • Catholic Counter Reformation • Religious wars • "New Monarchs" and Absolute Monarchs take control of national churches. • Major persecution of alleged witches. 	RELIGION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protestant "Pietism" in Germany. • Rise of Methodism • Catholic piety remains. • Decrease in witch hunts 	RELIGION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Rerum Novarum</i> • <i>Syllabus of Errors</i> • <i>Kulturkampf</i> • Increased emphasis on morality among middle class • Decline among urban working classes.
NUTRITION AND HEALTH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor harvests created malnutrition. • Black Plague resulted in loss of 1/3 of population. 	NUTRITION and HEALTH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor life expectancy (about 25 years) • Price Revolution = less food consumption due to higher prices (until about 1650). • Bread is staple food for poor classes. 	NUTRITION and HEALTH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved diet: more vegetables (esp. potato). • Increased life expectancy from 25 years to 35 years. • Major advances in control of plague and disease (esp. Small Pox—Edward Jenner) 	NUTRITION and HEALTH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Health Movement: Bentham & Chadwick • Bacterial Revolution: Pasteur-"germ theory" • Antiseptic

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper-classes eat large quantities of meat. • Smallpox and famines still ravaged parts of Europe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William Harvey: Circulation of Blood • Development of public health • Hospital reform • Reform for mental health institutions 	<p>(Lister)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased life expectancy • Significant decline in infant mortality after 1890 • Poor living conditions in cities
<p>SOCIAL STRUCTURE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feudalism dominated most of Europe. 	<p>SOCIAL STRUCTURE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population growth began in 16th century until about 1650. • Cities grew faster than rural areas. • Two major hierarchies existed: <p>Countryside: landlords, peasants, landless laborers</p> <p>Urban: merchants, artisans, laborers</p> <p>Clergy, lawyers, teachers, & civil servants fit awkwardly in both hierarchies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advancement up the hierarchy possible through education. • Enclosure movement • Putting out system • Serfdom in eastern Europe 	<p>SOCIAL STRUCTURE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cottage Industry in rural areas. • Growth of cities. • Serfdom in eastern Europe. 	<p>SOCIAL STRUCTURE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased standard of living for average person; higher wages • Society more diverse and less unified <p>Middle Class</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper Middle Class: Banking; industry; large-scale commerce • Diversified middle class groups • Moderately successful industrialists, merchants, professionals (doctors, lawyers) • Lower Middle Class: Shopkeepers, small traders <p>Lower Class: (80% of population)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly skilled: Foremen; highly skilled handicraft trades • Semi skilled: Craftspeople • Low skilled: day laborers; domestic servants
<p>SLAVERY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few Africans lived in Europe. 	<p>SLAVERY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African slavery introduced. 	<p>SLAVERY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still exists in Portuguese, Spanish and British 	<p>SLAVERY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ends in Latin America as Spanish and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dramatic increase in slave trade in New World.	empires.	<p>Portuguese leaders are overthrown and Latin American countries become independent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Britain ends slavery in 1833• France ends slavery in 1848• Remains in U.S. until 1865
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